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Proceedings

GOVERNOR'S
SIXTH
CONFERENCE
ON THE
HANDICAPPED

Indianapolis, Indiana—September 28-29, 1966

**THE GOVERNOR'S SIXTH
CONFERENCE ON THE
HANDICAPPED**

Sponsored by

**The Commission for the Handicapped
Indiana State Board of Health
Andrew C. Offutt, M.D.
State Health Commissioner**

Cooperating Agencies

**Indiana State Department of Public Welfare
State Department of Public Instruction
Division of Vocational Rehabilitation
Division of Special Education
Indiana Department of Mental Health
Indiana Employment Security Division**

PROCEEDINGS OF THE
GOVERNOR'S SIXTH
CONFERENCE ON THE
HANDICAPPED

September 28-29, 1966

SEVERIN HOTEL
Indianapolis, Indiana

Proposed Legislation



The Governor's

SIXTH CONFERENCE ON THE HANDICAPPED



ROGER D. BRANIGIN, Governor
State of Indiana

THE HANDICAPPED

"A handicapped individual may be defined as a person who, because of a physical or mental defect or infirmity, is unable to participate satisfactorily in the normal process of living, or who is unusually dependent upon others, or who is in need of rehabilitation services in order to reach and maintain his individual potential."

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Mrs. Carolyn C. Tucker
Director of Public Relations and Special Events
Crossroads Rehabilitation Center
Indianapolis

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Ray Benson, *Director*
Division for the Handicapped
Indiana State Board of Health
Indianapolis

PROGRAM

Wednesday, September 28

SEVERIN HOTEL, INDIANAPOLIS

Afternoon Session: Atkins Room

8:30 Registration—Lobby
Coffee

Morning Session: Atkins Room

9:30 Opening General Session

Presiding: Neal E. Baxter, M.D., Chairman, Commission for the Handicapped, Bloomington

Invocation: The Very Reverend James P. Galvin, Ph.D., Superintendent, Roman Catholic Schools, Archdiocese of Indianapolis

Welcome: A. C. Offutt, M.D., State Health Commissioner, Indianapolis

Keynote Address: Richard Guthrie, Attorney, Former Speaker of the House, 1963 Indiana General Assembly

10:30 Break

10:45 Presentation and Discussion of Proposed Legislation

"A Bill For An Act Concerning Hearing Aids"

Moderator: Joseph W. Elbert, D.O., Member, Commission for the Handicapped, Petersburg

Supporting: Senator Victor Green, Chairman, Legislative Study Committee, Pekin

Opposing:

Questions and Discussion
Straw Vote

12:00 Luncheon—Top of Severin

Presiding: Neal E. Baxter, M.D., Chairman, Commission for the Handicapped

Invocation: Mr. Earl West, Minister, Franklin Road Church of Christ, Indianapolis

Address: "Critical Issues Relating To The Handicapped In Indiana"

Speaker: Robert Yoho, H.S.D., Director, Bureau of Health Education, Records and Statistics, Indiana State Board of Health

1:30 Presentation and Discussion of Proposed Legislation

"A Bill For An Act Concerning The Practice Of Psychology"

Moderator: Paul H. Hoge, Member, Commission for the Handicapped, Indianapolis

Supporting: Eugene E. Levitt, Ph.D., President, Indiana Psychological Association, Inc.

Opposition: Dwight Schuster, M.D., Chairman, Legislation Committee, Indiana State Medical Association

Questions and Discussion
Straw Vote

2:30 Presentation and Discussion of Proposed Legislation

Moderator: Spiro B. Mitsos, Ph.D., Member, Commission for the Handicapped, Evansville

"Medical Assistance Under Public Welfare"

Presentation: Senator James M. Kirtley, M.D., Chairman, Legislative Advisory Commission Study Committee

Questions and Discussion

"Sheltered Workshops For Patients of Mental Health Institutions"

Presentation: Gerald O'Morrow, Coordinator Activity Therapy Services, Department of Mental Health

Questions and Discussion

3:30 Break

3:45 Presentation and Discussion of Proposed Legislation

Moderator: Mrs. Carolyn C. Tucker, Member, Commission for the Handicapped, Indianapolis

"Mandatory Special Education"

Presentation: Owen Wemhoff, Executive Director, Indiana Association for Retarded Children, Inc.

Questions and Discussion

"Architectural Barriers"

Presentation: Ralph Werking Jr., Executive Assistant, Indiana Society for Crippled Children and Adults, Inc.

Questions and Discussion

6:30 Banquet—Top of the Severin
 Presiding: Neal E. Baxter, M.D., Chairman, Commission for the Handicapped, Bloomington
 Invocation: Rev. Robert C. Alexander, Chaplain, Central State Hospital, Indianapolis
 Entertainment: "Vocalaires" and Instrumentalists from the Music Department of Central State Hospital under the direction of Mr. Herb Guy, Music Therapist

Presentation of the Governor's Rehabilitation Award: A. C. Offutt, M.D., State Health Commissioner on behalf of Governor Roger D. Branigin

Speaker: Dean Arthur M. Weimer, Ph.D., Special Assistant to President Stahr, in Charge of Economic Development, Indiana University Foundation

Address: "Economic Impact"

Thursday, September 29

Morning Session: Top of the Severin

8:30 Registration—Lobby

9:00 Educational Programing for the Handicapped

Moderator: Cyrus Gunn, Administrator of PL 89-10, Department of Public Instruction

Panel Members: Miss Corine Walker, Consultant, Title I, PL 89-10, Department of Public Instruction

Earl Grove, Director, Title II, PL 89-10, Department of Public Instruction

Wayne S. Owens, Director, Title III, PL 89-10, Department of Public Instruction

10:15 Break

10:30 Progress in the Area of Services for the Handicapped

Moderator: Ralph N. Phelps, Vice Chairman, Commission for the Handicapped, Indianapolis

Activities of the Commission for the Handicapped: James O. Larsen, Field Representative, Division for the Handicapped, Indiana State Board of Health

dicapped, Indiana State Board of Health

Statewide Planning for Rehabilitation Services: Ray Benson, Executive Secretary, Commission for the Handicapped

Mental Health and Mental Retardation Planning and Implementation: Martin W. Meyer, Ed.D., Director, Division of Planning and Evaluation, Department of Mental Health

Problems of the Multiply Handicapped: Verne K. Harvey, M.D., Director, Bureau of Special Health Services, Indiana State Board of Health

11:45 Summary and Adjournment: Ralph N. Phelps, Vice-Chairman, Commission for the Handicapped

Program Committee:
 Leslie Brinegar, Chairman
 Theodore Dombrowski
 Howard Lytle
 Spiro Mitsos, Ph.D.
 Ralph Phelps
 Carolyn Tucker

MAJOR ADDRESSES

Introduction

Opening Remarks:

NEAL E. BAXTER, M.D., Chairman
Commission for the Handicapped
Bloomington

I now call to order the first plenary session of the Governor's Sixth Conference on the Handicapped.

This morning, and for the remainder of the Conference, we are accommodated by the management of the Severin Hotel. We sincerely hope that during your stay you will find things to your liking. May I take this opportunity to thank the management for their cooperation in providing for our comfort.

As we get into our Conference, you will note a different approach from preceding years. In addition to a change in the general program procedure, you will note the Conference came a week before the "National Employ The Handicapped Week." This is to provide opportunity to reach more individuals with current information on activities which they may carry on to aid in the promotion of employment of handicapped persons.

As the Conference also precedes a legislative session, this seemed to be an opportune time to present some of the proposed legislation which is of concern and interest to all concerned with the handicapped.

The purpose of the Conference is to "Analyze Selected Proposed Legislation to be Introduced to the 95th Meeting of the Indiana General Assembly That Affects Programs for the Handicapped."

These subjects are timely and if enacted will have far-reaching effects on programs and services for the handicapped.

We sincerely hope you will be in attendance at each of the ensuing plenary sessions to participate and to benefit from the wisdom and insight of our speakers.

Address of Welcome

A. C. OFFUTT, M.D.
State Health Commissioner
Indianapolis

Doctor Baxter, members of the commission, honored guests, ladies and gentlemen:

It is my pleasant task to extend a sincere welcome to you to the Governor's Sixth Annual Conference on the Handicapped.

It is through these conferences that broad discussions of the current situation of the disabled can stimulate us to analyze the problems of the handicapped and develop recommendations for action.

Being ever-mindful of the many perplexing problems confronting us in our rapidly changing modern society, we must develop an enthusiastic determination to find the solutions to the problems facing our disabled citizens.

Modern medical science, while alleviating many conditions which would have formerly led to a disability, is faced with the paradox of our civilization disabling our citizens at a more rapid rate than we can rehabilitate them.

One of the major challenges with which we are confronted today is the gaining of an understanding of the productive potential of the handicapped person. In my opinion, we have only lately emerged from the era of intolerance and misunderstanding.

We are all familiar with the problems of the handicapped, but the solutions to these problems are usually mistily clouded. Frequently, because of the lack of communication and coordination we are unable to bring our full potential to bear. This is especially true in the case of the multiply handicapped. Our full effort may be expended on the presenting condition and our success not achieved because of a second condition for which we do not or cannot provide treatment.

The ramifications of the problems surrounding even a single disability at times seem insurmountable. When faced by a multiplicity of handicaps, it seems almost impossible to find satisfactory methods to achieve significant progress.

The Sixth Annual Governor's Conference on the Handicapped is examining proposed legislation which, if enacted, will attempt to provide services and personal assistance to enable the handicapped to achieve a greater degree of independence.

A counterpart to the legislative program is the challenge to make a systematic attack on each area of need. This can be accomplished through cooperative planning and action among the various disciplines concerned.

Again, I extend to you a cordial welcome and sincerely express our appreciation for your attendance and participation in the conference.

Keynote Address

RICHARD GUTHRIE, Attorney
Former Speaker of the House,
1963 Indiana General Assembly

We have our election and a short time thereafter the legislature starts. In some states there is a greater period of time from the date of the election until the legislature begins, but we have a situa-

tion in Indiana where everytime we have all the members running for the House they have to start immediately in January and are there for only 61 days. Sometimes, of course, they are there much longer. We have a situation where we have to do a lot of waiting to know the make up of the legislature. In the Senate half of the senators come back each time.

When I was asked to speak it became obvious why—because in my discussion with some of your people they wanted me to tell of my experience and how you can get a bill through the legislature. You didn't ask me here today to talk about your various bills that you are interested in but I'm here today to tell you how to accomplish your aims.

I've seen many good and constructive groups go before the legislature and fail simply because they didn't know how to get the job done. What I will try to tie in here is the way I think you can work with the legislature and how you can accomplish something, and it can be done when you have a good product to sell. Now for my experience in the legislature:

I have probably attended as many legislative sessions as anyone my age. . . . I started going to the Indiana General Assembly when I was 7 years of age. My father covered the legislature for *The Indianapolis News* for many years. I would always go whenever I had an opportunity . . . so as a little boy I made up my mind I was going to serve in the Indiana General Assembly some day, but I never dreamed I would get to the top. I just wanted to serve. I never knew anything about politics and some people say I still don't, but I was determined that I was going to get there.

At an early age I had to get active in my own political party. Here is where you people can help—not now but in the future in your own community—by getting good young people interested in government.

One of the things that I have noticed is that when I first started in the legislature in 1955 there were only 4 or 5 of us; I've forgotten the exact number that were under the age of 30. These included Birch Bayh, and you know where he is now, Bob Rock, and you know where he is, Guthrie and you know where he is, on the outside, and a couple of others; but there were only 5 of us in the 1955 session under the age of 30.

I noticed in the last session more young people. Both political parties now recognize young people. Now we don't want a legislature made up of all young people. We need a good cross section, but

in the past, both political parties used to shut their eyes to the younger people and discouraged having younger people participate.

Now, when you deal with the legislature, every legislator is important. You must have the help and cooperation of the Speaker because he is in a real unique position. Sometimes when I had this position it worried me to be the most powerful man in the General Assembly. It is not like the Lieutenant Governor—when a bill comes down in the Senate the Lieutenant Governor hands the bill down on the first call for the bill to come down. There is a difference in the House of Representatives, and I want to show you the power of the Speaker and the reason you have to sell your program to him.

Almost every Speaker has about 5 people who are real close to him that he works with. The Speaker decides the makeup of every committee. After the election in November there is a contest inside each party.

After I was elected in 1960, having been defeated in 1958 as most of the Republicans in Indiana, I came back and ran in 1960 and all of a sudden I saw that we had the control of the House of Representatives; and I saw even though I had been out, I had about as good a chance as anybody to be Speaker, so I started working for it right after the election in November. Three weeks after, around the last week of November, we picked our leadership. I know the importance of one vote because I won the Speaker on the fifth ballot by one vote. There were three others running, and I guarantee you I voted for myself. Getting back to the Speaker—he names the membership of every committee, he picks the majority members, he picks the minority members, he picks the chairmen of the committees, he picks vice-chairmen of the committees, what we call the ranking members.

We don't have a seniority system as in Congress. You can put a freshman legislator in as chairman of a committee if you want to and many times we do this. The Speaker is in a position that when a bill is introduced, he decides what committee the bill is going to. Now in the Senate, they will request that a bill go to a certain committee and normally it will be sent to that committee; but in the House we don't have that procedure. In the House of Representatives the Speaker puts the bill in the committee he wants it to go in. In other words, if you want to send a bill on burglary to the committee on agriculture, you can do it and no one can do anything about it. You have that power. Once a bill gets in committee and comes out of

committee you put it on the calendar. Once it gets on the calendar you hand it down when you are ready to hand it down. Simply because it is on the calendar doesn't mean it will come down.

In the Senate when a bill gets out of committee it comes down when the author wants it to come down, and in the House it does not come down until the Speaker decides to hand it down.

None of us know the make up of the 1967 session of the General Assembly, yet again, even though we have 200 members running in the House, you can be sure of the leadership in the House of Representatives. You can get down to about three people. If the Democrats control the House of Representatives, there is no question but that Richard Bodine will be the Speaker. If the Republicans control, it will be either Dr. Bowen or John Coppes. You don't know the make up, but the Speaker will be deciding the members of the committee. He will decide where your bills are going. In other words, if you have an unfriendly Speaker, then it is too late because he can slow down your legislation. This is a way to kill a bill by slowing it down. I've done it many times myself. Sometimes you are put in a position, because of politics, to sort of talk out of both sides of your mouth and slow the bill down. It is a wonderful way to kill a bill.

Now, how to influence the legislature. There is nothing better than personal contact. Now I know this is difficult, but it is important. You should be in a position, without any question, to have someone in your respective communities that can work with the members of the legislature. Make sure you have someone who is a friend of each legislator. Don't just take someone that doesn't know. Appoint someone that knows your problems and knows your program and who is a personal friend of that legislator, because it is difficult to tell a personal friend no. This can be done in November and December if at all possible. You should concentrate on trying to do it in November.

The legislature is not like Congress. In Congress they have a great staff of people who can handle your mail—they can process your mail. The individual legislator doesn't have anybody to handle his mail. He is the only one. He opens the mail. He has to go through the mail himself. He has to answer the mail and doesn't have a staff with a secretary. Don't worry if you don't hear from the legislator.

Write a legislator a letter that in some way can sound personal to that legislator. There is nothing that we hate any more than form letters. In other

words, when you get a letter on mimeograph form, there is nothing more discouraging. The same holds true with carbon copies. Make it appear to be personal and maybe it will get his attention.

Now along that line, you must make your letters short. If a legislator gets a 12- or 13-page letter, I guarantee he is not going to read it. He doesn't have the time. He gets a volume of mail every day. So try to make the letter short and to the point and make some personal reference in it, and you can get your point across. Of course, as I said earlier, there is nothing better than personal contact but this can be followed up by mail.

Now I have seen telegrams work, and I've seen them backfire. I've seen masses of them come in the House of Representatives on a day that the bill comes up. I've seen this backfire for some groups. I've seen where they resented this particular pressure. Some change might be made in a bill and maybe it will be necessary to send all the legislators telegrams. Sometimes this is important.

Now, contact by association. In other words, as a lawyer there is the bar association—a doctor there is a medical association, various legislators belong to different groups. You can contact them through their associations.

Now the legislature is not made up of all lawyers. I have talked to many high school groups and college groups. I never turn down an opportunity to talk to any government class, any high school or any college if I can work it into my schedule; because if they have the interest, I am willing to work with them. Many times they have the impression that the legislature is made up of all lawyers. The legislature has only 18, 19 or 20 per cent of the House of Representatives that are lawyers. The Senate usually has a little higher per cent, but it is not a mass of lawyers. Many times I have asked a high school group what per cent of the legislature is made up of lawyers and they say 50 to 60 percent.

Less than 5 percent of the bills are political. Most of the time the bills that are involved in the legislature do concern problems that divide the political parties. You as a group should keep out of these bills. Many bills that people want to get rid of are killed in committees. If a bill gets out of committee, it has a good chance of passing.

The easy way for a legislator to kill a bill is to make sure that it dies in committee. Now, how do you get your bill out of committee? That's easy. When you have a bill you are interested in, make sure you get a legislator to introduce the bill who is likely to be on a committee where that bill will

go. When you have a member of the committee introducing a bill, the committee is likely to turn out the bill. Of course, there is nothing better than to get the chairman interested in your bill. If this is at all possible, then you have a great chance of getting the bill out of committee. When your bill gets out of committee in the first house within the first 3 weeks, it has a great chance of passing.

Make sure you have your bill introduced by a member of the majority party if at all possible. If you have to have it introduced by a member of the minority party, make sure he has a co-author of the majority party.

Now, when we are talking about mail, as Speaker you have no conception of the amount of mail that I would receive, and I am ashamed to say that lots of times I have never had an opportunity to read it all.

I kept a collection I think it is important to tell about. I kept a selection of letters that really cut me up. Most of my complimentary letters I destroyed, but I have always kept a selection of letters that really cut me up to my true size. In fact, I have one written on toilet paper, and it sets out all of my qualifications.

Now, I want you to think of this story. In 1957, as a regular member of the legislature, we got volumes of mail. We increased the gross income tax, we passed the controversial right-to-work law and we increased gasoline tax, yet had more mail in 1957 on whether or not we were going to have fast or slow time in Indiana. The people in Indiana were more concerned about whether we were going to have fast or slow time than how we were spending their money, how we were increasing their taxes and such controversial legislation as the right-to-work law. In fact, I kept two pieces of mail that I received in that session—one was from a lady who had written on a postcard to see if we had a solution to the time problem. She said let's have fast time in the afternoon and slow time in the morning. The reason I'm telling you this is sometimes the legislators are concerned as to whether or not people really care. Are they really concerned?

In 1963 we aroused the citizens of Indiana, and I noticed the change. In the 1963 session, about the middle, all of a sudden our mail began to change and became more constructive. I think the people of Indiana became more concerned as to how their laws were being passed and what body was passing them. I think maybe in 1963 if we did nothing else, we woke the people of Indiana up to

the problems of state government and they began to recognize that they had a part and that they should exercise their influence over the legislature.

Now, talking about personal contacts and I think sometimes stories can get a message over to you better than anything else. There is probably no man who has worked closer with the legislature than Mr. Wyatt of the teachers. He has worked close with the legislature. We have had many controversies, have been on opposite sides many times and have been together. I know he doesn't care too much for me but that's beside the point. No man knows more about the make up of the legislature than this man. He has a background on every legislator. The reason I'm telling you this is to give you ideas. He knows where you went to school; he has your grades all the way through; he knows your children and what class they are in; he knows the name of their teachers; he knows everything you did all through school. If you were in trouble, he knows it; he knows the name of your wife, your girlfriend, or both; he knows everything about every single legislator. He knows their background; he knows their weaknesses. Now, I didn't realize this but somewhere when you were back in school you would probably not realize it but you had some favorite teacher, and how this man knows this I don't know because at no time in my life have I filled out any forms stating that so-and-so was my favorite teacher. But this man knows. He knows some teacher that had a great influence on you.

We had a bill that came out of the committee and was on the floor. He was against this bill, and it was up for vote—so he blew his whistle; and when I mean blew the whistle, people came in from all over Indiana's 92 counties. We all walked in that morning and there was a teacher in every seat in the Indiana House of Representatives. We all walked in, and I've never forgotten as I came in, somebody said wait until you go inside. There was the finest teacher I ever had from Howe High School in my seat and telling me why this bill must be defeated.

I went outside and saw a legislator who sat next to me who was at least 30 years older than I, and I said wait until you go inside and see the teachers. He said well he can't find any of mine because they are all gone. He was about 55 or 60 and I said wait until you go in there. They had this old lady propped up in a chair and it was his favorite teacher from Tech High School. Tears came to his eyes. He swore that he wouldn't change his mind, but he did. The reason for this story is to

show the importance of personal contact in influencing legislators. I don't think there is anything like it.

In 1955 in my first session of the legislature, we had a bill that was soundly defeated on the floor of the House of Representatives. It was 70 something to 20 something and it created a 3-day waiting period for marriage licenses. In other words, you come in and get your application and 3 days later you get your license. The purpose was to eliminate quickie marriages in troubled areas of this state. I voted for the bill and I think I was about the only one in Marion County who voted for it. A group came to me after the session about this bill. They knew that the county clerks association was fighting the bill. They knew our county chairman was a county clerk and was fighting it and that I voted for it in spite of this and wondered why. I told them I thought it was a good bill and that they could pass it next time. I told those people how to pass that bill in 1957. It passed by practically the identical vote that it was defeated in 1955, and we had very little change in the legislature. I showed them how to do it because they had a good product to sell.

After the primary in 1956 they took the religious affiliation of every single nominee for the legislature. They got the name of his rabbi, his priest or his minister. After the election in November they contacted these people. After contact by someone from his church the legislators voted for this bill.

Now, let me relate another impression, and it is a bitter pill for me. Many times I hear stories about legislators and people that ridicule them. They are the finest group of people I've ever had contact with in my life. I'd say a great per cent of them, and I mean 95 per cent of them are honest people. There is always a bad apple in every bushel, but the legislators know who the bad ones are and therefore their effectiveness goes down. The caliber of the legislators goes up every session. We are getting more qualified people to run in both political parties. I get sick and tired of some of the people the way they cut up the legislators.

I've been raised in a newspaper family, but I know the newspapers have done a miserable job in handling the relationship with the legislature. They send photographers over to the legislature to get pictures. Now what good is a picture with the legislator just sitting. They want to get a picture of him with his eyes closed. They want to get a picture of him reading a newspaper. They want to get a picture of him with his feet up on the table. They want to get something unusual to

make him look bad. One poor legislator from Evansville, Indiana, in 1955 posed for a photographer shooting a rubber band and this picture was run on the front page of Evansville papers. In other words, they are always looking for something sensational. When you read a newspaper story a lot of constructive work done by the legislature is down in the article. Cartoonists have a field day in the legislature. If you can't take it and are thin skinned, you have no business being in the legislature. You have to have a sense of humor and to be able to take criticism. I've seen some of the finest potential legislators fail because they couldn't take criticism. I feel as long as you feel you are doing a good job, don't worry about criticism.

It is amazing how the sales tax in 1963 was ridiculed and how some of the people that wouldn't speak to us then are now beginning to speak. Right now with all the constructive pieces of legislation being proposed, some reporters still get a kick out of continually writing how legislators increase their pay or about how they spend a lot of money on their chambers. They seem to forget, and it burns me up, how the legislature is spending more money on education, more money on trying to help people in mental health, and doing more for the good of the state. You can become a friend of the legislators by helping them with their own problems.

Now, another thing to use on a legislator is a little psychology. They come from all types of communities. Contact them—give them a little personal visit. Many things can be accomplished with personal contact.

One time a banking group came up to a legislator and said you are going to vote for that bill. The legislator said no. He was then reminded he had a note with a bank in his county and might want it renewed. A few hours later the legislator received a call from the president of that bank. Pressure like that will get out and that bill will fail.

I could talk about the legislature for hours. If you will recall, in 1963 we had great financial problems confronting the legislature. We had great problems in reapportionment. Whether people like what we accomplished in '63 or not, at least we got a financial structure that will probably stay.

In 1965 reapportionment was passed and a lot of people didn't like it but it will probably stay. This coming session of the legislature could be a very constructive session. Therefore I feel that if proper leadership is exercised, and I think it will be, I think we will be in a position where we can get some real constructive legislation.

I think it will be to your advantage if you get

the proper people to introduce your bills. I think you can accomplish something this next session.

I thought about running for this next session, but my law partners thought that 10 years was enough and that I had spent long enough away from the office, and that I should spend more time being a lawyer than being a legislator. It makes you feel good when you can spend 10 years in the legislature and you quit before you are 40. I enjoyed it. It was the greatest experience I've ever had in my life. Don't be afraid to work with the legislators. They are a wonderful group of people. Both parties have good people. You have a good program and you can get the job done if you work with the legislature. Thank you.

CRITICAL ISSUES RELATED TO THE HANDICAPPED IN INDIANA

ROBERT YOHO, H.S.D., *Director*

Bureau of Health Education, Records and
Statistics, Indiana State Board of Health

I plan to discuss today some of the critical issues as they relate to programs and services for the handicapped in Indiana. In the beginning, I will speak generally of some of the issues, becoming more specific later.

The points I make are opinions based upon observations and the result of my concern for rehabilitation. First, I recognize that probably the foremost issue in your minds is the lack of adequate financial support. Even though this is significant, I will not dwell upon it since the issue is obvious and the solution clear, though difficult, and there are other areas which are just as important, if not more so.

We need more adequate information as to who is handicapped, where they are located, and the nature of the handicapped. There is still considerable lack of understanding concerning what a disability is and what can be done about it. There appears to be an absence of any concentrated effort to inform the public about the problems of the handicapped and the needs for their solution.

Another critical issue is the area of manpower, and there is no indication of an increased effort to improve this situation. Nor is there evidence of a stepped-up training effort to prepare administrators, physicians, therapists, counselors, etc., to function as rehabilitation teams.

Based on observation, it is apparent that there is lack of a coordinated approach on the part of all agencies. This is further evidenced by the planning in a compartmentalized manner in fields of

mental health, rehabilitation, health facilities, etc. There is and has been activity by groups in the development of state-wide plans in each of their areas of service.

Further, it appears that there is little concern for the prevention of disability. This is a complex area which involves genetic counseling, secondary prevention, transportation of the injured, etc. Perhaps because of the complexity of the problem, there is more interest in treating the disability rather than preventing it. Most research in this field is concerned with a specific rehabilitation problem—straightening an elbow, fitting a brace, etc. There is lack of research in the management aspects and in the organizational structuring for the effective and efficient flow of services from the provisioners to the consumer.

Little evidence is available to indicate that all those responsible for the ill and injured consider rehabilitation as one of their responsibilities. For the most part, the rehabilitation services are left to the special rehabilitation agencies. This is only a partial program and is not complete until rehabilitation becomes a continuation of patient care. There are perhaps more critical issues in relation to the handicapped, but these seem to be the most significant ones to which attention should be given if progress is to be made in the field.

There are some key areas which should receive special attention. For instance, in the employment of the handicapped, both labor and management need to consider work as serving two purposes in the labor market. In the future, it seems that to fill a total need, work should be considered from the standpoint of therapeutic activity, as well as for the purpose of earning a living.

There is a need to give consideration to research in education and training of the retarded, and particular consideration should be given to special education to achieve a greater understanding of its potential. We need to look more closely at the shortcomings of our present programs and find ways of developing them to the fullest extent.

More attention should be given to the multiply handicapped. The problems in this area of rehabilitation are too numerous to enumerate. This is a special problem which deserves much more attention in order to reach satisfactory solutions which will meet the needs of these handicapped individuals.

We must all remember that rehabilitation is relatively new, and, while progress has been made, in order to move ahead, we all must give priority to some specific issues.

BANQUET

Speaker: DEAN ARTHUR M. WEIMER, Ph.D., Special Assistant to President Stahr, In Charge of Economic Development, Indiana University Foundation.

Address: "*Economic Impact*"

SUMMARY OF REMARKS GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE FOR THE HANDICAPPED

September 28, 1966

ARTHUR M. WEIMER

Special Assistant to the President
Indiana University

I have just had an opportunity to visit the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration in Washington and to meet with representatives of that organization and representatives of the Technology Utilization Division of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. I am privileged to serve as a member of the National Citizens Advisory Commission on Vocational Rehabilitation as well as to enjoy close working relationships with NASA Headquarters as a result of the development of the Aerospace Research Applications Center on the Indiana University Campus.

There have been several dramatic illustrations of the ways in which the new technology being developed by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration may be used to aid the handicapped. Many of you have heard of the lunar walker and the adaptation of this principle to improved wheelchairs and the use of the antigravity simulator to help people recover their ability to walk. There have already been many direct transfers in the field of medical instrumentation.

These interesting and dramatic transfers overshadow much important work that is done in the day to day process of moving bits and pieces of knowledge to industrial users who may be able to make effective use of it for their current products or new products. Some of these, of course, are in areas that may be helpful to the handicapped. In some cases, even though a good deal of preliminary work has been done, by Dr. Hartwig and his associates of NASA, transfers are not made easily.

We are learning how to improve the processes of transferring the emerging technology from the Space Program to private industry. This involves both highly sophisticated search and retrieval information systems in which the computer can be used to great advantage and studies of company organization and structure with a view to improving the flow of information through the business and other types of organizations.

At the Aerospace Research Applications Center at Indiana University, we are now working with over 200,000 technical and scientific reports. These have been abstracted and indexed, and the indexes have been computerized so that high speed searches can be undertaken. This storehouse of information is being added to at the rate of about 5,000 reports per month, and industrial member companies of the Center are provided with up dating of their high priority interests from this continually expanding storehouse of information.

Some of these transfers will undoubtedly be in areas that will be helpful to those who are handicapped in some lines of work. The difficulty of various kinds of jobs undoubtedly will be reduced and this will be helpful. It is entirely possible also that through the special efforts that are made in space exploration and in the development of the means required for this process, direct improvements will be forthcoming.

We have already seen some of these and will undoubtedly see more. The areas of miniaturization, medical instrumentation, and the processes by which human beings can work in space may all have a highly profound impact.

CLOSING REMARKS AND DISMISSAL

MR. PHELPS

We are about to come to the end of the Governor's Sixth Conference on the Handicapped. During this time, we have had the opportunity to hear excellent speakers and to actively participate in discussions of legislation important to the handicapped. Also, the Conference precedes the National Employ The Handicapped Week. It is anticipated that each of you will endeavor to emphasize the need for employment of the handicapped at this time.

Opportunity has been provided to make new friends and meet with old ones. It seems appropriate to close with the following quotation:

"The happiness of life is made up of minutes of fraction—the little soon forgotten charities of a kiss or smile, a kind look, a heartfelt compliment, and the countless infinitesimals of pleasurable and genial feeling."

SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE

Thank you for your attendance and participation. We have grown in the past years, and expect to continue to grow throughout the year in the same cooperative spirit which has been displayed at the conference.

AWARDS

AWARDS PRESENTATION

The Governor's Rehabilitation Awards Program was designed to honor deserving persons and organizations in Indiana's effort to increase employment opportunities for the handicapped. This program was constructed to correlate with the awards program of the President's Committee on the Handicapped. Persons nominated for a Governor's Award will also be considered for nomination for the appropriate national award of the President's Committee.

A nomination for an award can be made to the Commission for the Handicapped by any Indiana agency or individual working with the handicapped; however, I wish to point out that the Commission for the Handicapped feels that it is not mandatory that all awards must be presented each year. The presenting of an award is determined by the nominations received and the appropriateness in relation to the established criteria for each award. This year there are five awards to be made.

I wish to extend thanks to the Awards Committee and the Commission for the Handicapped for their sincere effort in recommending the nominated candidates for each award that is to be presented tonight.

Distinguished Service Award

The first award to be presented is that of the Distinguished Service Award. This award may be awarded to any Indiana organization, agency, or individual making an outstanding contribution in advancing the employment of handicapped Americans.

This award is given to extend public recognition for meritorious service in promoting better public understanding of the employment capabilities of the handicapped. It is hoped that, through this recognition, others will become interested, public understanding enhanced, barriers removed, and opportunities expanded for suitable useful employment of the handicapped.

This award is being presented this year to Richmond Combined Enterprises, Inc., for outstanding service provided the handicapped. RiCoE, which is the corporation's trade name, is a profit-making corporation formed specifically to provide employment for handicapped people who have found it extremely difficult to find a job in the regular employment market. Through a training program

conducted by the company they have proved that handicapped workers can become "able workers" even to the extent that they can be placed in regular Industry and be permanently employed. The company is upgrading skills, paying comparable wages, providing terminal employment, providing valuable service to industry, and is fast changing the image of the handicapped individual to a self-supporting, tax-paying citizen.

It is a great pleasure to present a Distinguished Service Award to Mrs. Elizabeth Cleghorn, President of the RiCoE Corporation. Mrs. Cleghorn.

Physician's Award

The next award to be presented is the Physician's Award which may be presented to an Indiana physician as a gesture of public recognition for an exceptional contribution toward facilitating suitable employment of the handicapped.

This award is to emphasize the accomplishment of one physician through bestowal of this honor and to inspire others to take similar active roles in their professional capacities as physicians. The nominee may be an industrial or any other physician who has played an important role toward the successful rehabilitation of the handicapped or in facilitating their suitable employment.

It is my privilege to present this award to a physician who has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Crossroads Rehabilitation Center since 1959. In 1962, he became chairman of the Medical Advisory Committee, a committee which he still heads. He was elected President of Crossroads in June of 1964, and has served in this capacity to the present time. He has been a most dedicated and active president, participating in a multitude of extra activities for the benefit of the Center.

During the summer of 1962, he served on a voluntary basis with the Congo Protestant Relief Program, in Kapanga, Katanga, and Belgian Congo and made a lecture tour telling of his work upon returning to the United States.

He has served as vice president of the Marion County Medical Association. He is a member of the Rotary Club and the Indiana Medical Association. Ladies and gentlemen Dr. Robert D. Pickett.

Employer's Merit Award

The next presentation is the Employer's Merit Award. This award may be given to any employer,

corporation, or other business agency or establishment that has an exceptional record for employing the handicapped.

The purpose of this award is to recognize publicly those employers who utilize the handicapped through their total labor force. It is hoped that through this recognition the way will be shown to other employers and business establishments who will become interested and give employment opportunity to the handicapped.

It is my pleasure to make two awards in this category this year.

The first award is to be presented to the Western Electric Company of Indianapolis. This company employs 600 persons who are classified as handicapped. Such disabilities as amputations, spinal curvatures, other orthopedic conditions, epileptics, cardiacs, arrested tuberculosis, emphysema, seriously defective vision, seriously defective hearing, neurological defects, and arthritis.

In addition, Western Electric has embarked on a rather extensive program of providing training and employment opportunities to the handicapped through subcontracting work to Indianapolis Goodwill Industries, Crossroads Rehabilitation Center, and the Indiana Agency for the Blind. From 1956 to 1965 Western Electric has provided nearly a million dollars worth of work done by the handicapped through sheltered work programs. Currently, approximately 100 seriously disabled (mentally retarded, emotionally disturbed, and persons suffering from a wide variety of serious physical defects) are given opportunity for evaluation, adjustment, and on job training through work provided by this Company. Mr. Thomas J. Arthur, Director of Manufacturing, Western Electric Company, will receive the award for the company. Mr. Arthur.

The second award is to be presented to the Steel Industries, Inc. of Crawfordsville. Although this company employs twenty-one seriously disabled persons, the company does not consider them handicapped, as they only see their abilities to perform specific tasks. They truly are exemplifying the slogan established by the President's Committee on Employ the Handicapped, that it's "Ability, not Disability, Counts." This company has recognized the self-respect of each employee and the

contribution which each could make to our total society. Mr. Henry F. Ostrom, President of Steel Industries, Inc. of Crawfordsville will receive the award for the company. Mr. Ostrom.

The Governor's Trophy

The Governor's Trophy may be awarded each year as a special honor to a handicapped Hoosier who has surmounted his or her own handicap and who has helped to encourage and inspire or facilitate the employment of other handicapped persons.

This year's trophy is being awarded to Miss Dorothy Gillman of Elkhart.

Severely handicapped by polio as a small child, she learned how to circumvent most of the problems presented by her disability and has spent all of her adult life teaching and assisting other handicapped individuals how to do the same. Her disability requires that she wear a full bodycast-type brace and she is very limited in walking and carrying.

She is a graduate of Marian College in Indianapolis with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Sociology followed by a Bachelor of Science degree in Occupational Therapy from George Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri.

She began her career as an occupational therapist and there are many patients from those early years who can testify to her interest and encouragement in their vocational planning.

In 1956 she became Executive Director of the Elkhart Rehabilitation Center and continued to emphasize the vocational potentials of the handicapped as she worked with the community and local industry to develop the program for the center.

In 1962, she was the driving force behind the formation of Horizons Unlimited, Incorporated, a profit making corporation which is providing employment for the handicapped and has been President of its Board of Directors since its formation.

Miss Gillman is currently a member of the Indiana Rehabilitation Counseling Association and is presently the Vice President of the Indiana Rehabilitation Association. — Miss Dorothy Gillman, Handicapped Hoosier of the Year 1966.

SUMMARY

PROPOSED LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE HANDICAPPED

Hearing Aid Bill Digest

Bill provides, effective January 1, 1968, that it shall be unlawful for any person to dispense hearing aids in the State of Indiana unless he/she holds a valid hearing aid dealers certificate of registration issued by the State Board of Health. The State Board of Health shall issue a certificate of registration to any applicant who; is 18 years old or older; is of good moral character; has not been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude; does not have any communicable disease; and who has passed an examination. This examination shall be administered by the State Board of Health and designed to determine the applicant's ability to recognize problems of the human ear and hearing and to test human hearing and suggest and then fit the proper hearing aid to compensate for the hearing loss.

A Hearing Aid Dealer Advisory Committee shall be appointed by the Governor and composed of: one physician, licensed to practice in Indiana and certified by the American Board of Otolaryngology; one audiologist; two persons not connected with any of the professions or businesses represented; and three hearing aid dealers. The committee may employ one consultant or investigator.

The legislative intent of the examination is to determine if the applicant has the minimum knowledge and ability to properly fit hearing aids. Such examination should not be conducted in a manner that college training be required in order to pass. The examination shall consist of: (1) a written portion to determine generalized knowledge of the subject area, and (2) an applied test to determine an applicant's practical ability to examine and test for problems and to properly fit a hearing aid to correct a hearing loss.

The Board may suspend or revoke the registration for failure to meet requirements of the registration or for violation of prohibited trade practices as outlined in the act. The registrant who has had his registration revoked may appeal through the civil courts.

A fee of \$50 shall be charged for the issuance of a Hearing Aid Dealer Certificate or Registration and \$25 for the issuance of each renewal registration certificate. A fee of \$10 shall be charged for the administration of each examination to an applicant.

Digest of a Bill for an Act Concerning the Practice of Psychology

The bill defines the practice of psychology and establishes a Board of Examiners to execute the provisions of the bill. The use of the title "psychologist" or any variant thereof is restricted to individuals who are certificated by the Board. The certified individual must possess a doctorate or its equivalent in psychology but is not required to undergo an examination by the Board. Certified psychologists may practice in any institutional setting such as a psychiatric hospital, mental health clinic, community agency or industrial establishment.

Certified individuals may not engage in the private practice of psychology. In order to engage in such practice, the psychologist must receive a special private practice license issued by the Board. To obtain this license, he must have at least three years of professional experience and must pass an examination given by the Board.

A waiver clause is provided under which certain individuals possessing a master's degree in psychology may be certificated or licensed if they have a requisite amount of experience and if they apply within a two-year period after the enactment of the bill.

Individuals exempted from the title restriction of the bill are: currently certified school psychologists and psychometrists, sociologists, psychology students in recognized university settings, and psychologists residing outside of the state whose practice within the state is limited.

The bill provides that information received by the psychologist in the course of his professional practice shall be privileged except under certain specified circumstances. The bill also provides for reciprocity with other states in which psychologists are legally recognized.

At the present time, thirty states have enacted legislation similar to this bill.

Digest of Legislation Proposed by Legislative Advisory Committee to Study Medical Assistance

This proposal provides for a single, comprehensive, state-wide medical care program for all medically indigent people of the State of Indiana, administered by the State and County Departments

of Public Welfare. Financing of the program is provided in part by the Federal government under provisions of Title XIX of the Social Security Act, passed by the Congress of the United States as a Social Security Amendment of 1965 in Public Law 89-97.

Each state is required to adopt the minimum provisions of Title XIX by January 1970 if it is to continue receiving reimbursement for present medical expenditures under the assistance categories (Old Age Assistance, Medical Assistance for the Aged, Assistance to the Disabled, Blind Assistance, and Assistance to Dependent Children) as administered by the Departments of Public Welfare.

This draft provides that *all medical services* currently administered by the Welfare Departments will be combined under one law, and will further expand and establish eligibility requirements and make available medical services to other medically needy individuals, regardless of age, whose income and resources are not sufficient to meet the cost of their medical needs. The latter will relieve township trustees of the financial burden of medical care.

The inclusion of all medical care under one administrative structure is deemed desirable by the Committee. The proposed legislation makes available on a free-choice basis medical and remedial services recognized under State law. In addition it provides for the first time Federal financial participation in the cost of medical assistance for persons 65 years of age and older who are patients in state tuberculosis and mental institutions.

Medical assistance under this proposal would be administered by the State Department of Public Welfare with the County Departments of Public Welfare as its agents. The method of financing eliminates County and Township funds by providing for the use of Federal and State funds only and is thereby designed to relieve the county property tax burden.

County Welfare Departments would determine eligibility in each instance according to the provisions of the act. Basic to the eligibility factor are certain income levels—\$1,800.00 annual income for a single person, \$2,400.00 for a married couple plus \$600.00 for each child. Any income above this level would be required to be paid against the medical obligation.

The amendment makes possible a contractual arrangement with a public or private carrier-intermediary to audit and make payment for medical services furnished eligible recipients. This

method will further correlate the administration of medical services under the public welfare system to that of the administration of medicare under Title XVIII of the Social Security Act.

Prepared by: Albert Kelly, Administrator

State Department of Public Welfare
100 N. Senate Avenue—#701
Indianapolis, Indiana

Sheltered Workshops for Patients of Mental Health Institutions Digest

Patients in state hospitals have disabilities that handicap them and may keep them from competing for jobs in the open labor market. Other states and the federal government have found that persons handicapped by mental disorders can be trained to have marketable employment skills. One effective way of accomplishing this has been by operating "sheltered workshops." The workshop provides an environment in which the handicapped may learn skills and certain steps in production and to develop a positive attitude toward work. The financial remuneration for work performed while they are receiving their job training serves as an incentive to make them more productive. By perceiving oneself as a productive individual helps develop this individual's self-confidence.

Indiana has been hampered in developing "sheltered workshops" in state hospitals by a 1944 Attorney General's Opinion (#63) which states: "The State of Indiana is unable to enter into a contractual agreement to pay patients for work they do or training they receive in state hospitals."

This proposed act would authorize sheltered workshops in state hospitals and thus help patients to be restored to the productive labor force.

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Mental Health Act of 1961 by adding a section that authorizes the establishment and maintenance of sheltered workshops for patients of mental health institutions.

Mandatory Special Education Bill Digest

An Act which would require public schools to establish special education classes for all handicapped where the need existed.

Some of the provisions of this bill will be:

1. The date for implementing this bill would be September, 1971.
2. County Advisory Committees would be appointed and would present an effective plan

for the development of adequate programs for handicapped children to a State Advisory Council on or before September, 1969. Such plan will be designed to have all handicapped children in said county in appropriate programs by the school year 1971-72.

3. In the event the County Advisory Committee fails to complete their assignment by September, 1969, the State Advisory Council will develop the plan.
4. A State Advisory Council, appointed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, shall be responsible for all rules and regulations and approve or reject the completed comprehensive plans submitted by the County Advisory Committees.
5. Provision for Full State Support. There would be a shift of Special Education reimbursement from its dedicated sources to its inclusion in the Minimum Foundation Tuition Support Plan.
6. Provide a minimum of \$500,000.00 yearly for traineeship and fellowship programs for teachers.
 - 222 full-time fellowships yearly at \$1,200.00 for living expenses plus all fees and tuition.
 - 178 persons to attend an 8-week summer session at \$50.00 per week plus tuition and fees.
7. Increase in Division of Special Education staff to "tool up" for the job, plus expenses for the State Advisory Council.

Prepared by:

Indiana Association for Retarded Children
752 East Market Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

Proposed Legislation on Architectural Barriers

A BILL FOR AN ACT providing that plans and specifications for the construction of public buildings shall provide certain features and facilities for the physically handicapped.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF INDIANA:

SECTION 1. Notwithstanding the provisions of any general or special laws to the contrary, all plans and specifications for the construction of public buildings by the state or any county or municipality, or any public administrative board or authority, shall provide facilities and features for the physically impaired, insofar as is financially reasonable in the opinion of said contracting authority, such facilities shall conform with the "American Standard Specifications for Making Buildings and Facilities Accessible to, and Usable by, the Physically Handicapped" (U. S. Patent A117.1-1961), as approved October 31, 1961, by the American Standards Association, and as may from time to time be amended by said American Standards Association.

SECTION 2. The Agency responsible for enforcement of this act shall be the Administrative Building Council but where funds of counties, or other political subdivisions are involved, it shall be the governing body of such subdivision.

SECTION 3. This act shall become effective on July 1, 1967.

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